



PENISTONE
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year

1958



PENISTONE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1958.

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- " M. THAWLEY (Mrs.)
- " E.E. THORPE.
- " R. TURNER.
- " F. WINTERBOTTOM (County Alderman).

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health

J. MAIN RUSSELL, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), B.Hy., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer

J.J. SMITH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Surveyor

L.J. PEARSON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1958.

To the Chairman and members of the Penistone Rural District Council.
Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report upon the health services of the Penistone Rural District for the year ended 31st December, 1958. Once again I have included in this review of County District Statistics some brief statistical information concerning the Local Health Authority's services within the Penistone Rural District.

The tables of Vital Statistics show that for the year 1958 the Birth Rate has again fallen slightly, and is lower than that for the rest of the Country. The corrected Birth Rate, however, is 16.1 per 1,000 of the total population.

The Death Rate has fallen to 10.2 per 1,000 of the total population, which compares favourably with that for the rest of the Country. This is the lowest rate we have had since 1953. The corrected Death Rate is 11.7.

The Still-birth Rate, at 35.1 per 1,000 live and still-births, has increased considerably and is much higher than that for the rest of the Country. The figure is too high. A little over a year ago a survey was completed throughout the whole of the Country to try to obtain evidence which would point to a factor or factors affecting the Still-birth and Neonatal Death Rates. As yet we have had no report as to the findings of this enquiry.

The Infantile Mortality Rate of 27.3 is considerably higher than that for England and Wales, which is 22.5. The rate for 1958 for England and Wales was the lowest ever recorded in this Country, and would indicate that to some extent the causes of infantile deaths are being discovered early and preventive measures are being adopted. Much more has yet to be done to bring this figure down still further. Infantile deaths are all the more regrettable when it is found that some are preventable. In the case of the three deaths in Penistone Rural District during 1958, two were preventable, in that the children had contracted an infection which caused Acute Bronchitis. It must be emphasised that very young children should be protected against all those infections, and friends and relatives suffering from colds or any other upper respiratory infectious condition should not go too near those very young babies in their early days of life. The other death was due to some congenital condition.

One notices from the detailed columns of Principal Causes of Death that heart disease and disease of the circulation accounts for by far the greatest number of deaths, in fact 38 in all. Unfortunately, we still have a relatively high accident rate. In all there were six deaths from accidents, one a road death, the five others being one fall, two home accidents, one Works accident, and one accidental drowning. Those are all preventable deaths, and it is most disturbing to find that deaths from home accidents still occur, despite all the propaganda work by the fieldworkers of the Department.

As in previous years I am including in my preamble a verbatim report from Mr. Pearson about the work in his immediate Department.

"The progress during the year has been steady. The Stainborough water scheme being completed and the Cawthorne sewage scheme commenced. The Council have instructed their Consulting Engineers to prepare schemes of improvement of the sewage disposal works for several parishes, and the order of priority for commencing these schemes will be difficult to decide. Despite the fact that the re-organisation of water areas is being actively considered and that the detailed supply of water in our area is bound to be absorbed into a large authority, the Council have agreed a policy that improvements must proceed; this policy is in my opinion wise, and a new water supply to the villages of Crowedge, Carlecotes and Flouch will be commenced even whilst the negotiations for the water supply re-organisation of the area are taking place.

The Council have again offered more improvement grants during the year; this particular scheme makes a considerable amount of work in my office, but the results do justify the labour which is expended. The conversion of privy middens to water closets do compare favourably with the numbers converted last year, but these numbers are entirely insufficient and disappointing. The Council laid new sewers and a modern sewage disposal works at Ingbirchworth in 1956. The owner of every privy was written to and offered a grant of £10 towards the cost of converting the middens into water closets. Not 50% of these owners have taken advantage of the scheme. At the average rate of converting privies during the past few years throughout the whole of this area, it will take over 20 years before all privies are abolished, which is not a very satisfactory position to have to report.

The building of new houses to replace substandard houses is falling below our requirements to fulfil our obligations under the slum clearance programme and I sincerely hope that the position in this respect does improve in the coming year. The responsibilities in my department seem to increase each year and I am pleased to report that my staff have faced these responsibilities during the year with satisfaction to all concerned.

The difficulties of maintaining a satisfactory refuse collection service becomes more acute each year. The type of men employed upon this service are very difficult to find and I can offer no solution to this problem which is in fact a problem affecting all local authorities, but more particularly the rural authorities."

I am pleased to inform you that the work of the Department still maintains a high standard of efficiency, and the happy atmosphere within the Department is still a feature.

I should like once again to thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their kindness and help to me and my staff during the year, and I should also like to say how grateful I am to the Clerk and other officers of the Council for their kind co-operation. I would like to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. Pearson for his loyal support and help throughout the year and to thank him for all he has done.

I would like also to put on record my thanks to my colleague, Dr. J.J. Smith, for her advice and help throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. MAIN RUSSELL

Medical Officer of Health.

DISTRICT STATISTICS IN BRIEF.

1958.

The Penistone Rural District covers an area of 29,003 acres. The District is divided into 10 Parishes. The approximate acreage and the number of houses in each Parish is as follows :-

<u>PARISH</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF HOUSES</u>
Cawthorne	3,709	348
Dunford	8,953	268
Gunthwaite & Ingbirchworth	2,057	102
High Hoyland	851	55
Hunshelf	1,816	98
Langsett	4,914	72
Oxspring	1,202	239
Silkstone	1,559	554
Stainborough	1,720	133
Thurgoland	2,222	525
	<u>29,003</u>	<u>2,394</u>

The Rateable Value of the District is £85,283, while the Product of a Penny Rate is estimated to be £319 as at 1st April, 1959.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

The Registrar General has given his estimation of the population at the mid-year as 7,350, an increase of 30 on the previous year's figure.

BIRTHS.

There were 110 live births attributed to the district during 1958. Of these 50 were males and 60 females. This is the same figure as for 1957. There were 6 illegitimate births, 3 male and 3 female.

STILL BIRTHS.

During the year there were 4 still-births, all male. There were no illegitimate still-births.

DEATHS.

75 deaths were attributed to the district; this was 7 less than 1957. Set out below are tables of Live Birth Rates, Still Birth Rates and Crude Death Rates, with those rates for other parts of the Country.

RATES PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION

YEAR	ENGLAND & WALES	WEST RIDING ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY	PENISTONE R.D.
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LIVE BIRTHS
(Rates per 1,000 of the population)

1958	16.4	16.7	14.9
1957	16.1	16.6	15.0
1956	15.7	16.4	16.4
1955	15.0	15.3	15.6
1954	15.2	15.1	14.3

DEATHS (Crude Death Rate)

1958	11.7	11.9	10.2
1957	11.5	11.7	11.2
1956	11.7	11.8	12.2
1955	11.7	11.7	12.2
1954	11.3	11.9	11.3

STILL BIRTHS
(Rates per 1,000 Live and Still-Births)

1958	21.6	22.8	35.1
1957	22.4	23.9	26.5
1956	23.0	23.1	8.3
1955	23.1	26.4	33.9
1954	23.4	25.9	45.5

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

<u>INFECTIVE DISEASES.</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis (Respiratory).	1	1	2
<u>MALIGNANT NEOPLASM.</u>			
Lung & Bronchus.	1	1	2
Other Sites.	4	2	6
<u>NERVOUS SYSTEM.</u>			
Vascular lesions of nervous system.	5	1	6
<u>CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.</u>			
Coronary Disease.	11	3	14
Hypertension with Heart Disease.	1	1	2
Other Heart Disease.	13	8	21
Other Circulatory Diseases.	-	1	1
<u>RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.</u>			
Pneumonia.	-	1	1
Bronchitis.	6	1	7
<u>DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.</u>			
Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea.	1	1	2
<u>ACCIDENTS AND VIOLENCE.</u>			
Motor Vehicle accidents.	1	-	1
All other accidents.	4	1	5
<u>OTHER DEFINED and ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.</u>	1	4	5
	49	26	75

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

<u>AGE GROUP.</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Under 1 year.	5	3	4	3
1 to 2 years.	1	-	-	-
2 to 5 years.	-	-	1	1
5 to 15 years.	-	1	-	1
15 to 25 years.	1	1	-	-
25 to 45 years.	3	3	1	3
45 to 65 years.	18	18	14	22
65 years and over.	<u>61</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>45</u>
TOTALS:	<u>89</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>75</u>

INFANTILE MORTALITY

There were 3 infantile deaths during 1958 (1 male and 2 female), equivalent to a rate of 27.3 per 1,000 live births. I give below table showing Age Distribution of Infantile Deaths.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 4 wks.	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total under 1 year
Acute Bronchitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Congenital Defects and Birth Injuries.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS :	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3

DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR.

Rate per 1,000 Live Births.

Year.	England and Wales.	West Riding Administrative County.	Penistone R.D.
1958	22.5	24.4	27.3
1957	23.0	26.4	36.4
1956	23.8	27.1	25
1955	24.9	26.2	43.9
1954	25.5	28.0	28.6

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no maternal deaths during 1958.

INQUESTS. Fifteen Coroners' Inquests were held during 1958. In seven cases the cause of death was certified after Post Mortem Examination without inquest.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACTS, 1946/57.

Vital Statistics.

In Ministry of Health Circular 22 dated 9th December, 1958, the Minister points out that hitherto the presentation in Annual Reports of vital statistics relating to Mothers and Infants has shown considerable variation and it has been difficult to make comparisons. The Minister has requested the Medical Officer of Health to include the following statistics for the area, setting out the figures in the order as shown below.

Live Births	110
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	14.9
Still-births	4
Still-births rate per 1,000 live and still-births	35.1
Total live and still-births	114
Infant deaths	3
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	27.3
" " " " " " " - legitimate	27.3
" " " " " " " illegitimate	-
Neo Natal " " " " " " "	9.1
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	5.45
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	Nil.
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births	-

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis.

During the year, a total of 12 cases of Infectious Disease were notified. The following tables are self-explanatory.

<u>DISEASE.</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Scarlet Fever.	13	3	12	3	1
Diphtheria.	-	-	-	-	-
Measles.	4	93	135	97	2
Whooping Cough.	-	1	34	4	2
Pneumonia (notifiable)	2	-	1	6	1
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	-	4	1	-	-
Erysipelas.	-	-	-	1	-
Dysentery.	-	-	-	-	6
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	1	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning.	13	-	11	-	-
Malaria.	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	1	-
TOTALS:	33	101	194	112	12

ATTACK RATE OF COMMONER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

DISEASE	ENGLAND and WALES	WEST RIDING ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY	PENISTONE R.D.
Scarlet Fever	0.86	1.20	0.13
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pneumonia	0.49	0.56	0.13
Measles	5.75	3.79	0.27
Whooping Cough	0.74	0.75	0.27
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	0.03	0.06	0.00
(Non-Paralytic)	0.01	0.03	0.00
Dysentery	0.84	1.54	0.81

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

DISEASE	AGE GROUP										TOTALS	
	0 - 1 yr.	1 - 2 yrs.	2 - 3 yrs.	3 - 4 yrs.	4 - 5 yrs.	5 - 10 yrs.	10 - 15 yrs.	15 - 25 yrs.	25 - 35 yrs.	35 - 45 yrs.		45 - 65 yrs.
Scarlet Fever.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Whooping Cough.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Pneumonia.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acute Poliorrhelitis (Para) (Non Para)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	6
TOTALS	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	12

SCARLET FEVER.

There was only one case of Scarlet Fever notified during the year, a decrease of 2 from 1957. The case, which was resident at Crow Edge, occurred in a child of 7 years, during the second quarter of the year.

DIPHTHERIA. Once again it is pleasing to note that no case of Diphtheria was notified in the Penistone Rural District during 1958.

During the past year much publicity has been given to the fall in the numbers of children attending for immunisation against Diphtheria. It has been emphasised that unless the level of immunisation is raised there is a very great danger of a recurrence of the disease.

A lot of propaganda has been disseminated by my fieldworkers in the area, and the result of this is reflected in the slight increase in the number of children attending for initial injections during 1958. Unfortunately this rise was offset by a similar decrease in the children receiving "booster" doses. The actual figures show that 69 children received primary protection. Of these 44 were under 5 years of age and 25 between 5 and 15 years. In addition 47 received a reinforcing dose of the protective antigen.

MEASLES. During 1958 there were only two cases of Measles notified in the Penistone Rural District, compared with 97 cases in 1957. One case occurred in the third quarter, and one in the last quarter of the year. The ages of the children concerned were between 2 and 4 years.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

The district appears to have been comparatively free from infectious disease during 1958, and Whooping Cough was no exception, there being only two cases notified. These occurred in the first quarter of the year and were in the 1 - 2 years age group. One case lived in Ingbirchworth and the other at Silkstone.

This sudden drop in the number of notified cases of Whooping Cough is due, no doubt, in some small measure to the systematic immunisation against the disease which has been carried out during the past few years. It is a constant source of wonder to me that Whooping Cough and Measles appear to be an accepted pattern of a child's life. So much is this so that some parents do not bother to call in a Doctor when the child shows symptoms of an attack. Even when an outbreak reaches epidemic proportions one seldom sees headlines in the Press. How different to the alarm induced when Poliomyelitis is in our midst. Yet these two diseases, Whooping Cough and Measles, taken so much for granted, can be just as serious as Poliomyelitis.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough is available but the response is disappointing. Only 25 children received the protective treatment during 1958, which is exactly the same number as were immunised during 1957. It is significant that the two cases notified above had not received any protection against Whooping Cough.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 4 cases of Tuberculosis were notified, all of which were pulmonary. The following table gives the age and sex distribution of these cases.

Age Group	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 5 years.	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 "	-	-	-	-
15 - 25 "	-	1	-	-
25 - 35 "	-	-	-	-
35 - 45 "	-	-	-	-
45 - 65 "	2	-	-	-
65 years & over.	1	-	-	-
TOTAL:	3	1	-	-

Two cases were admitted into Hospital.

The continued drop in the numbers of notified cases lends weight to the argument that Tuberculosis is becoming increasingly controlled. This cannot be laid at the door of any one specific contributory factor. It can only be the result of team work, the members all working to one end - the virtual eradication of this scourge. Earlier notification, because of more effective diagnosis in the early stages in which Mass Radiography plays an important part, has undoubtedly played a prominent part. Improved housing conditions, coupled with the control on the retail sale of milk, unless it is either pasteurised, sterilised, or from tuberculin tested herds, and the use of an increasingly wider range of chemico-therapy has now preserved life where 20 years ago a diagnosis of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was virtually a sentence of death.

We must not forget the part played by the Local Authority's Tuberculosis Health Visitor, who works in close liaison with the Consultant Chest Physician. She attends at the Chest Clinic, seeing the patient and taking part in the Clinical investigation. I would mention at this point the work undertaken by the West Riding County Council Care and After-care Committee and the West Riding Distress Fund. Under the scheme for extra nourishment, 2 pints of milk are provided free each day for patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis on the recommendation of the Chest Physician. Help, in the way of single beds and bedding, is provided in cases of hardship. When necessary, and again on the recommendation of the Consultant Chest Physician, Open Air Shelters are obtained and erected in the patient's garden.

I must again put on record my grateful thanks to Dr. Crowther, the Chest Physician in Barnsley, for his advice and considerable help on numerous occasions.

B.C.G. The vaccination of the 13/14 year old Schoolchild with B.C.G. against Tuberculosis is now an accepted part of the School Health Service. You will remember that details of the scheme were given in my Annual Report for 1956. It is sufficient therefore, to quote only statistics relative to the Penistone area. A total of 168 children from Penistone area Schools received the initial skin tests. Of these 101 gave a negative result, which meant that they had not as yet met up with a primary infection by the Tuberculosis germ, and were thus suitable subjects for vaccination. At the same time 67 gave a positive reaction to the skin test, which indicated that they had, at some time in their lives, met with the Tuberculosis germ and had had their body defences mobilised to combat the infection. No case of all those found to be positive was considered in need of further Clinical investigation. Negative Mantoux children in 1957 were subsequently retested in 1958 to see whether or not their vaccination had been successful; all proved successful.

School.	Number Tested	Positive	Negative	Number Vaccinated
Penistone Grammar.	134	50	84	84
Silkstone Sec.Mod.	34	17	17	17
TOTALS:	168	67	101	101

FOOD POISONING.

No case of Food Poisoning was reported to the Department during 1958. There were 6 cases of Dysentery, a disease closely allied to Food Poisoning, the two families affected residing in the immediate vicinity of each other. After investigation of the cases the Laboratory findings on samples of faeces established that all were due to Shigella Sonnei. These cases occurred during the first quarter of the year. It is invariably caused by personal contact and is, therefore, eminently preventable. If strict attention were paid to personal hygiene and if parents, by example, encouraged their children to wash their hands thoroughly after using the W.C., spread of infection from a positive case would be kept in check.

POLIOMYELITIS.

During the year the incidence of Poliomyelitis in the Division was the lowest since this disease struck the headlines about 10 years ago. No case was reported in the Penistone Rural District and, therefore, there appears to be no point in my commenting on national statistics in this respect.

The scheme introduced by the Ministry of Health in 1956, which provided for the vaccination against Poliomyelitis of all children up to the age of 15 years, expectant mothers, and other groups of persons at possible risk, was extended in September, 1958, to include all young persons from 16 to 25 years of age. Meanwhile the administering of the programme was fraught with difficulties. Supplies of American Salk Vaccine, together with Vaccine manufactured in Canada, were coming into the Country in an attempt to boost the trickle from the British firms. This in no way reflects on the productivity of our manufacturers. The stringent tests laid down by the Ministry for the ultimate protection of the public are such that it meant an inevitable delay in the delivery of Vaccine. There had been production difficulties of a technical nature, and not only have these setbacks been confined to British Vaccine, but two substantial batches of Salk Vaccine from America, for different reasons, failed to arrive in the Country. This then was the position during the first half of the year - a very high acceptance rate offset by the non-availability of Vaccine. As the year progressed and supplies improved, an intensive drive was made to reduce the numbers awaiting injections and in the months of May and June prior to the commencement of the so called "Poliomyelitis Season" 3,243 completed injections were carried out, compared with 2,170 in the four months January to April, and 3,018 in the period July to December. The system of recording Poliomyelitis vaccinations is so complex that of necessity the scheme must be run on a Divisional basis, and because of this it is not possible to give figures for individual County districts.

The table appended below indicates the situation as applied to the whole Division for the year ended 31st December, 1958.

Completed Injections.

<u>Months.</u>	<u>Age Group 1943 - 1957.</u>	<u>Expectant Mothers.</u>
January - February.	1,498	1
March - April.	655	16
May - June.	3,205	38
July - August.	1,483	34
September - October.	928	22
November - December.	507	54
TOTAL:	8,276 *	165

* Includes 3,115 of the 10-15 years age group - vaccinated at Schools.

Number of persons receiving one injection.

<u>Age Group 1943 - 1957.</u>	<u>Expectant Mothers.</u>
668	2

Number of persons awaiting vaccination.

<u>Age Group 1943 - 1958.</u>	<u>Expectant Mothers.</u>
646	11
<u>Age Group 1933 - 1942.</u>	
181	

HEALTH EDUCATION.

One of my duties as Medical Officer of Health is to teach health - more popularly referred to as Health Education. In preventive medicine the teaching of positive health is a most important function and very necessary. Unfortunately, it is one of the most difficult subjects to get across. The average citizen does not seem to bother as long as he or she is apparently enjoying the best of health, and so it should be to a certain extent. Even if we feel we are in good health we should nevertheless be aware that it may still be possible to live more healthily. The greater knowledge we have of how to live healthily, the better chance we have of detecting the early signs of a breakdown in positive health. Prevention of disease and ill health is really important.

My fieldworkers continue to do excellent work year after year. Health Visitors, along with the Midwives conduct small group meetings of expectant mothers to discuss the problems, real and imaginary, of their pregnancy and early motherhood. I am told that these meetings are very popular and enjoyed not only by the mothers who attend, but by the Nursing Staff themselves. At the Child Welfare Clinic the Health Visitors have excellent opportunities for informal discussions with Mothers about the general welfare of the baby. These unofficial talks are much appreciated by the Mothers. The growing children are not forgotten, and in Schools every opportunity is taken to teach the children the elementary principles of hygiene, which I feel are equally as important in their educational development as some other subjects they learn in School. All this work is augmented by posters, film-strip lectures and other visual aids.

One finds that there is a sudden interest in health when some crisis has to be faced. When Asian Flu strikes the district, Poliomyelitis appears, or there is a threat of Smallpox, then there is an overwhelming demand for advice and help. Here it is fear that motivates the desire for advice; fear of

Poliomyelitis, Smallpox or Cancer, or any other disease, is the offspring of ignorance about that disease. The more people know about these things, the less they are afraid. As I pointed out in a previous paragraph, not many years ago the word Tuberculosis was enough to cause near panic. It is not so today. Health education has taught that a sensible approach to the problem can result in the casting out of fear.

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES.

HOSPITALS.

The General Hospitals available locally for the Penistone Area are those in Barnsley and Sheffield. For certain parts of the Area it may be more convenient to use the Huddersfield Hospitals.

Infectious Diseases are accommodated chiefly in Kendray Hospital, Barnsley, and others may be dealt with at Lodge Moor, Sheffield. Maternity cases are dealt with at Hallamshire Maternity Home, Chapeltown, St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley, and Princess Royal Maternity Home, Huddersfield.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

All Laboratory work is carried out by the two Public Health Service Laboratories, one at Wakefield and one at the City General Hospital, Sheffield.

MORTUARY. There is a Mortuary in Penistone and this serves the surrounding area.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The long awaited Depot at Penistone became operational in October this year. Two vehicles from the main base at Hoyland were transferred, thus leaving five vehicles at Hoyland. The whole of the area covered by the Depot at Hoyland is remote controlled with a transmitter sited at Kirk Balk School. The effect of this set-up provides for greater vehicle availability and in the event of a major disaster all vehicles operating in S.W. Yorkshire could be called upon immediately. The direct link with the fleets based on Wath, Maltby and Barnsley Beckett Hospital is still maintained.

It is anticipated that the Depot at Hoyland will, during the early part of next year, move into new, modern premises now nearing completion at Platts Common. For a considerable time now the Ambulance team at Hoyland have been doing a wonderful job under very difficult conditions, and these spacious new premises will fill a long-felt need.

CLINICS.

- (1) TUBERCULOSIS - held at Weston House, High Street, Penistone, on the first and third Thursday afternoon each month. The principal Clinic at 46, Church Street, Barnsley, provides for more detailed examination and investigation of contacts.
- (2) MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE - held at the Golf House, Cawthorne, on alternate Wednesday afternoons. This Clinic provides individual advice, health education, vaccination against Smallpox and immunisation against Whooping Cough and Diphtheria. During 1958 there were 274 attendances.

School Medical Inspections are also held at these premises.

A similar Clinic is held at Shrewsbury Road, Penistone, the West Riding County Council owned premises, every Monday afternoon.

- (3) SPECIAL SESSIONS are held at the Clinic, Shrewsbury Road, Penistone when the need arises, to cater for Poliomyelitis and B.C.G. Vaccination, eye examinations, etc.
- (4) ANTE-NATAL - held at Shrewsbury Road, Penistone, every Tuesday afternoon by the General Medical Practitioners of the area, with Midwives in attendance.
- (5) MOBILE. The Clinic continues to serve the scattered communities of Crow Edge and Thurgoland, with sessions as follows:-
- | | | |
|------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Crow Edge | - | Thursday mornings, fortnightly. |
| Thurgoland | - | Thursday afternoons, fortnightly. |

Attendances during 1958 :-

Crow Edge	-	79.
Thurgoland	-	152.

Whilst it might be considered that the attendances represent a poor response to the expenditure and administration involved in supplying this mobile service, it must be appreciated that this Clinic is providing a valuable service to scattered families otherwise bereft of Clinic facilities.

- (6) RELAXATION and MOTHERCRAFT CLASS - held fortnightly at Shrewsbury Road, Penistone - Wednesday afternoon. Unfortunately this Class was not held after January, 1958, due to the resignation of the two Home Nurse/Midwives at Penistone and the pressure of work on Miss Bain, the midwife for Silkstone and Silkstone Common.

At the time of preparation of this report this Class has recommenced, due to the appointment of two Home Nurse/Midwives on the 1st January, 1959.

HEALTH VISITING SERVICE.

I am pleased to be able to report that a full-time Health Visitor was appointed in July, 1958 for the Penistone area. This appointment completes the establishment of Health Visitors. Home visits increased during the year following Miss Haigh's return to duty after a long illness. Families in the Penistone area may avail themselves of all aspects of this service. The importance of the Health Visitor's work in the home, with her ability to advise, guide and teach the principles of preventive medicine, cannot be over-emphasised.

The Health Visitors covering the Penistone Urban and Rural areas are :-

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Miss A. Haigh	... Goldthorpe Cottages, Millhouse, Penistone.	Penistone 3384
Miss R.M. Townend	... Ashburn, Shelley, Nr. Huddersfield.	Kirkburton 472

The number of visits paid to the homes during the year was 3,027.

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

Unfortunately, the vacancies created by the resignation of the two District Nurse/Midwives as noted in my report of last year have not been filled, despite the regular advertisement of the posts. The lack of response is typical of the national position as a whole in respect of the recruitment of Midwives. Coverage of the district has been maintained by the efforts of the Relief District Nurses, Mrs. Genders and Mrs. Henderson, and the employment of a part-time Nurse.

The Nurses in the Penistone Urban and Rural areas attended 230 cases, performing in all 6,057 visits.

The staff employed as at the 31st December, 1958, was:-

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. C. Guckion	... 12, Cliffe Ave., Crane Moor, Stocksbridge Thurgoland.	2159.
Mrs. M.E. Henderson (Relief)	... 22, Cross Lane, Stocksbridge.	Stocksbridge 3338.
Mrs. J.M. Snell	... 3, Windmill Lane, Thurlstone.	

MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

The resignation of the Penistone Midwives, and consequent failure to fill the vacancies to which I have already referred, created severe difficulties in the implementation of this service. The fact that the service was maintained at all is due to the extraordinary effort and sheer industry by Miss Bain, the Midwife for Silkstone and Silkstone Common, who unsparingly covered Penistone in addition to her own area.

Assistance was also given by the West Riding County Council, who supplied a Relief Midwife to help to cope with heavy bookings in October and November.

During 1958 the Midwives attended 99 confinements in the Penistone Rural District, 94 as Midwives and 5 as Maternity Nurses. Of the total cases, 16 availed themselves of Gas and Air Analgesia.

The Midwives available at the 31st December, 1958 :-

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Miss J.L. Bain	... "Plevna", Silkstone Common, Nr. Barnsley.	Silkstone 356.

As indicated above two District Nurse/Midwives are due to commence duties in Penistone on the 1st January, 1959 :-

Miss S. Thwaites	... 34, Victoria Street, Penistone.	Penistone 2267.
Miss M. Thompson	... 34, Victoria Street, Penistone.	Penistone 2267.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

No action was taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, or the Amendment Act, 1951, during the period under review.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

One important aspect of this service is that more and more old people are helped to remain in their own homes, instead of being admitted to Old People's Institutions or Hospitals. Nevertheless the service does not and should not replace the neighbourly interest and help which is so often needed from those who live in close proximity to the aged people.

An unfortunate feature of the scheme, however, is the occasional reluctance on the part of relatives to give assistance or show any practical interest in the old people once a Home Help has been supplied. It is regrettably true that on occasions the presence of a Home Help is taken by the relatives as an indication that the complete responsibility of the aged person should be that of the Local Health Authority. I cannot too strongly deplore this attitude. The statutory services can never replace the care and attention given by relatives.

During 1958 in Penistone Rural District, 3,298 Domestic Help hours were provided, a reduction of 95 hours compared with those for 1957. In all 12 Domestic Helps were employed, attending at 13 homes. There were 11 of these cases continuing from 1957 but the others were new ones.

The following table explains the type of cases whose homes were cared for :-

General Cases, 65 years & over	-	10.
General Cases, under 65 years	-	2.
Tuberculosis Cases	-	1.
Maternity Cases	-	~.

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS.

The amount of Welfare Foods issued in Penistone Rural District during 1958 was as follows :-

National Dried Milk	224 tins.
Cod Liver Oil	132 bottles.
Vitamin A & D tablets	84 (packets of 45)
Orange Juice	937 bottles.

These foods are issued at the following centres throughout the Division on the days and times stated :-

<u>Address of Premises.</u>	<u>Days.</u>	<u>Times.</u>
<u>STOCKSBRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT.</u>		
Child Welfare Centre, British Hall, Stocksbridge.	Tuesday	10 - 12 a.m. 1.30 - 3.30 p.m.
	Friday	10 - 12 a.m.
<u>PENISTONE URBAN DISTRICT.</u>		
Child Welfare Centre, Shrewsbury Road, Penistone.	Monday	2 - 4 p.m.
Mr. A. Dyson, Town End, Thurlstone.	During shop hours.	
<u>PENISTONE RURAL DISTRICT.</u>		
Child Welfare Centre, Golf Club, Cawthorne.	Wednesday	1.30 - 3.30 p.m.
Private House Mrs. Pratt, Fir Tree, Thurgoland.	On application at House. (except Sundays)	
Stocksbridge Co-op. Orane Moor, Sheffield.	During shop hours.	
<u>HOYLAND NETHER URBAN DISTRICT.</u>		
Child Welfare Centre, Church Schoolroom, Hoyland Common.	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Miners' Welfare Hall, Hoyland.	Tuesday	11 - 12 a.m. 2 - 4 p.m.
<u>WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT.</u>		
Clinic, Parish Hall, Oughtibridge.	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.
Clinic, Brightholmlee Chapel, Wharnccliffe Side.	Alternate Tuesdays	2 - 4 p.m.
Clinic, Memorial Hall, Worrall.	Alternate Tuesdays	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Miners' Welfare Hall, Chapeltown.	Wednesday	11 - 12 a.m. 2 - 4 p.m.
Clinic, Methodist Chapel, High Green.	Tuesday	2 - 4 p.m.
Clinic, Gatty Memorial Hall, Ecclesfield.	Monday Thursday	2 - 4 p.m. 2 - 4 p.m.
Clinic, Methodist Chapel, Norfolk Hill, Grenoside.	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Scout Hall, Tankersley.	Alternate Mondays.	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, St. Paul's Inst., Wheata Road, Sheffield, 5.	Tuesday	1.30 - 3.30 p.m.

Child Welfare Centre,
Knowle Top, Stannington.

Wednesday

2 - 4 p.m.

Child Welfare Centre,
Congregational Church, Loxley.

Alternate
Tuesdays

1.30 - 3.30 p.m.

WATER SUPPLIES

Houses and Water Supplies

2,394 houses are situated in the area, 2,174 of which have a supply from public mains. 220 houses are supplied from private sources of supply.

Sources of Supply

Supplies to the several Parishes obtain water from the undertaking named in the Schedule as follows:-

Parish	Name of Supplying Authority	Remarks
Cawthorne	Barnsley Corporation Denby Dale U.D.C.	Distributed by Barnsley Corporation Distributed by Cannon Hall Estate
Dunford	Penistone R.D.C. Penistone R.D.C. Barnsley Corporation Holmfirth U.D.C.	Distributed by R.D.C. Distributed by R.D.C. Distributed by Barnsley Corporation Distributed by Holmfirth U.D.C.
Gunthwaite & Ingbirchworth	Barnsley Corporation	Distributed by R.D.C.
High Hoyland	Denby Dale U.D.C.	Distributed by R.D.C.
Hunshelf	Sheffield Corporation	Distributed by R.D.C.
Langsett	Sheffield Corporation Barnsley Corporation	Distributed by the Corporation where piped supplies obtain. Distributed by R.D.C.
Oxspring	Barnsley Corporation	Distributed by R.D.C.
Silkstone	Barnsley Corporation	Distributed by Barnsley Corporation
Stainborough	Barnsley Corporation	Distributed by R.D.C.
Thurgoland	Penistone R.D.C.	Distributed by R.D.C.

Extension of Supplies

The re-laying of approximately 6,500 yards of 4" and 3" asbestos cement water main was completed during the year in the Parish of Stainborough. The re-laying of this water main in the Parish of Stainborough has resulted in a vastly improved supply of water to the parish.

Quality of Water

Routine samples of water have proved that the supplies in the Council's area have maintained a good quality. The water is tested at the Public Health Laboratories at Wakefield and Sheffield, and at the Barnsley Corporation's Laboratory at Scout Dike.

Quantity of Water

Owing to the intermittent supply of water to High Hoyland (this supply is in bulk from the Denby Dale U.D.C.), all future development in respect of building has been held in abeyance. The supply to the Parish of High Hoyland gets progressively worse and the solution to this problem appears to be no nearer. The intermittency of the water supply to the Parish of High Hoyland has again caused much inconvenience during the year. The West Riding County Council Fire Service have carted water on two occasions. Improvements are proposed to the Denby Dale Urban District Council's mains and it is hoped that the High Hoyland supply will benefit from the improvements.

Proposed Extensions

The permanent scheme for the villages of Carlecotes and Crowedge, has received the sanction of the Ministry and an early commencement of the scheme is anticipated.

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TABLE OF CONSUMERS AND SUPPLIERS

Parish	No. of Houses 1958	Estimated Population 1958	Supplying Authority No. of houses supplied	Remarks
Cawthorne	348	975	Barnsley Corpn. 348	Detail
Dunford	268	863	Penistone R.D.C. 170 Private Supplies 98	Detail Private
Gunthwaite & Ingbirchworth	102	358	Barnsley Corpn. 88 in bulk Private Supplies 14	Detail by R.D.C. Private
High Hoyland	55	182	Denby Dale U.D.C. 52 in bulk. Private Supplies 3	Detail by R.D.C. Private
Hunshelf	98	300	Sheffield Corpn. 69 in bulk Private Supplies 29	Detail by R.D.C. Private
Langsett	72	240	Sheffield Corpn. 30 Private Supplies 42	Detail Private
Oxspring	239	735	Barnsley Corpn. 226 in bulk Private Supplies 13	Detail by R.D.C. Private
Silkstone	554	1,660	Barnsley Corpn. 553 Private Supplies 1	Detail Private
Stainborough	133	400	Barnsley Corpn. 131 in bulk Private Supplies 2	Detail by R.D.C. Private
Thurgoland	525	1,637	Penistone R.D.C. 507 Private Supplies 18	Detail Private
<u>TOTAL</u>	2,394	7,350	2,394	

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Sewerage

Of the 2,394 houses situated in the district, 1,781 are connected to either public or private sewers. The disposal of sewerage to the remaining houses is by means of private cellpools and septic tank installations.

Improvements

The Ministry have given provisional sanction for the construction of new sewers and a sewage disposal works at High Hoyland.

The work of modernising Cawthorne sewage disposal works, the laying of new sewers and the construction of a new sewage ejector station was commenced during the year.

A new sewer approximately 170 yards in length was laid at Carlecotes. Several properties which previously had their own private systems were connected to the sewer and the sewage is now treated at the Carlecotes village sewage disposal works.

Plans for modernising Silkstone and the Silkstone Common Sewage Disposal Works and for the construction of new sewage disposal works at Thurgoland and Crowedge, are now being prepared by the Council's Consulting Engineers.

The maintenance of the Council's existing sewage disposal works and sewers is carried out by a mobile team. The work of this team is increasing each year and consequently the cost of maintaining the Council's sewerage schemes is also increasing. No serious complaints regarding the effluents discharging from the Council's sewage disposal works have been received during the year.

Sewage Disposal

The existing arrangements for dealing with the sewage disposal are scheduled below:-

Parish	Plant	Remarks
Cawthorne	Screen chamber, detritus tank, settling tank, dosing chamber, 2 distributors and humus tank.	This plant deals with the sewage from the west side of village and is situated at Dark Lane.
	Settling tank with land irrigation (Clay Hall). (This plant is to be abandoned when the Ejec-tor station is completed.	This plant deals with the sewage from the east side of the village.
Dunford (Dunford Bridge)	Screening chamber, detritus tank, 2 distributors and humus tank.	Situated east of the Railway Goods Yard.
Gunthwaite & Ingbirchworth	Modern plant constructed 1956.	New sewers laid in 1956 allowing for dealing with 98% of the village.
Hunshelf	Screen chamber, detritus tank and tippler distribution.	Dealing with the built-up area of Green Moor and situated north of the centre of Well Hill.
High Hoyland	Settling tank. (A new scheme is to be con-structed to replace the existing tank).	Serving only the Council houses and situated in Marjory Wood.
Oxspring	Detritus tank, settling tank, dosing chamber, 1 distributor humus tank.	Dealing with the built-up area in the Parish and situated near Bower Hill Bridge.
Stainborough	Modern plant constructed in 1956.	Dealing with Hood Green Village and situated at the rear of the Airey Houses
	1 settling tank.	Dealing with 20 houses at Ratten Row.
Silkstone	Detritus tank, screen cham-ber, contact settling tanks.	Dealing with Silkstone village and situated on the Wagon Road, north of the village.
	Screen chamber, detritus tank, 2 distributors and humus tank.	Dealing with the Silkstone Common area and situated north of Throstle Nest Farm, Moorend
	(Both these schemes are due for modernisation)	
Thurgoland	Settling tank, 2 filter beds. (A complete new scheme is being prepared to replace this scheme.)	Dealing with Thurgoland village and situated at Spring Wood
(Crane Moor)	New modern plant completed during 1957.	New sewers were laid con-necting the sewers on the northern area of Thurgoland with the new Crane Moor Works situated at Dance Lane, Crane Moor.

CONVERSION OF PRIVIES

The following tables show the number of conversions made during the year, all of which received financial assistance from the Council:-

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Privy Conversion Grants</u>	<u>Improvement Grants</u>
Dunford	2	1
Gunthwaite & Ingbirchworth	3	1
High Hoyland	-	3
Hunshelf	3	-
Oxspring	2	-
Silkstone	2	-
Stainborough	3	-
Thurgoland	8	7
	<u>23</u>	<u>12</u>

WATER CLOSETS

Number of water closets installed in new houses built during the year:-

<u>Parish</u>	<u>By Private Enterprise</u>	<u>By Council</u>
Cawthorne	1	10
Dunford	-	6
High Hoyland	2	-
Silkstone	1	2
Stainborough	2	-
Thurgoland	1	-
	<u>7</u>	<u>18</u>

SUMMARY OF THE NUMBER OF WATER CLOSETS, PRIVIES
AND PAN CLOSETS

<u>Parish</u>	<u>No. of houses</u>	<u>No. of houses with w.c.'s.</u>	<u>No. of houses with privies</u>	<u>No. of houses with sanitary pans</u>
Cawthorne	348	297	45	6
Dunford	268	168	81	19
Gunthwaite & Ingbirchworth	102	65	34	3
High Hoyland	55	45	9	1
Hunshelf	98	49	46	3
Langsett	72	18	29	25
Oxspring	239	205	31	3
Silkstone	554	517	33	4
Stainborough	133	89	44	-
Thurgoland	525	405	119	1
<u>Total</u>	<u>2,394</u>	<u>1,858</u>	<u>471</u>	<u>65</u>

Total number of Pedestal Water Closets - 2,446
 Total number of Privies - 641
 Total number of Pail Closets - 84
 -
 Total number of Closets - 3,171

77.4% of number of houses being connected to a water carriage system.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The whole of the district is publicly scavenged. All men are supplied with overalls, wellington boots, gloves, goggles and rainproof outfits. Two refuse vehicles are fully employed on this service.

<u>Make</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Year of Manufacture</u>
Austin Eagle	7 cubic yards	1955
Austin Eagle - Diesel	7 cubic yards	1956

Two drivers and six loaders are employed on these vehicles.

Frequency of Collection

Bins in the most populated areas are emptied every 7 - 10 days. Bins in the sparsely populated areas are emptied fortnightly. Privies and pan closets in all parts of the district every 4 - 5 weeks or more frequently upon complaint.

Refuse Tips

There are eight refuse tips situated in the area, the refuse is entirely disposed of by uncontrolled tipping.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Sanitary Inspections - Nuisances

Total number of inspections made in 1958 for nuisances	- 70
Total number of inspections made in 1958 for other purposes	- 320
Nuisances found in 1958	- 35
Nuisances abated in 1958	- 38

No statutory action was required during the year.

HOUSING - LOCAL AUTHORITY AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Summary of the number of dwelling houses situated in the district in 1958.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>New houses built 1958</u>		<u>No. of houses demolished 1958</u>	<u>Total No. of houses 1958</u>	<u>Total No. of Council houses 1958</u>	<u>Estimated Population</u>
	<u>L.A.</u>	<u>Private</u>				
Cawthorne	10	1	2	348	67	975
Dunford	6	-	4	268	34	863
Gunthwaite & Ingbirchworth	-	-	1	102	20	358
High Hoyland	-	1	-	55	10	182
Hunshelf	-	-	-	98	6	300
Langsett	-	-	-	72	-	240
Oxspring	-	-	-	239	68	735
Silkstone	2	1	10	554	200	1,650
Stainborough	-	1	3	133	26	400
Thurgoland	-	1	-	525	148	1,627
	18	5	20	2,394	579	7,330

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

During the year 24 applications were received for improvement grants. All the applications were approved and a total of £6,376. 0. Od. was granted during the year to these applicants.

Every encouragement is given to applicants who wish to improve their property under the above Act, and a maximum grant of 50% of the cost of the improvements was given in each case.

The Council's slum clearance programme which was commenced in 1955 was arranged to deal with 174 sub-standard properties in a period of five years. A further sixteen properties were dealt with in 1958 and 92 sub-standard properties remain to be dealt with in the future. 10 houses were built at Cawthorne and 6 houses at Crowedge during the year to replace tenants dealt with under the above-mentioned acts. Building sites are to be acquired at Ingbirchworth, Silkstone, Stainborough and Thurgoland, for building houses to replace the tenants of the remaining sub-standard properties. In addition to the original number of sub-standard properties, 34 back-to-back houses are existing in the area, 10 at Thurgoland, 14 at Crane Moor and 10 at Crowedge.

SMALL DWELLINGS ACQUISITION ACTS, 1899-1923

Advances were made to 2 applicants totalling £460. 0. Od. during the year under the above acts.

FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION

Number of Food Premises

List of food shops and food premises in the district:-

	<u>Number</u>
General Dealers	42
Post Offices	10
Butchers	6
Bakehouses	2
Confectioners	1
Fish and Chip Shops	4
Cafes and Road Transport Cafes	7
Licensed Premises	26
Slaughterhouses	2

16 of the General Dealers sell Ice Cream.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949-54

There are no dairies situated within the district other than dairy farms which come under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1953

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1954

Licences were granted for the sale of milk from vehicles and from shops to the following:-

The Barnsley British Co-operative Society Ltd.
The Stocksbridge Co-operative Society Ltd.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955

73 inspections of food premises other than slaughterhouses were carried out during the year with relation to the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. The majority of the premises situated in the district are small businesses managed by one person, usually the owner, and these premises are mostly attached to dwelling houses. There is a gradual improvement throughout the area with regard to the above-mentioned regulations. Vehicles engaged on the sale of food are primarily stationed in the County Borough of Barnsley who administer these regulations to the vehicles. There is a noticeable improvement in the class of vehicle now being used for the sale of food.

Ice Cream Manufacturers

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There are no ice cream manufacturers situated within the district to which the Ice-cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947-1952 would apply. There are 16 retailers of pre-wrapped ice-cream situated within the area; 1 application was received during the year. All premises are periodically inspected.

Meat Inspection

Two private slaughterhouses were licensed for a period of 1 year on the 19th July, 1958. These slaughterhouses are used regularly.

A 100% inspection of meat has been maintained during the year, often with inconvenience, especially during holiday periods.

A summary of the inspection details according to the Ministry's recommendations is as follows:-

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole
or in part, 1958.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	18	363	4	133	99	--
Number inspected	18	363	4	133	99	--
<u>All disease except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned		2				
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned		24		1		
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci		7.16%		0.73%		
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned			N I L			
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	35				
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	11.11%	9.64%				
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned			N I L			
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration			N I L			
Generalised and totally condemned			N I L			

Cause of Condemnation and Weight of Meat Condemned

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Calves</u>
No. of animals slaughtered	363	18	133	99	4
Tuberculosis	865 lb.	35 lb.	-	-	-
Cirrhosis	635 lb.	70 lb.	4 lb.	-	-
Gen. Path Emaciation ..	990 lb.	-	-	-	-
<u>Total</u>	<u>2,490 lb.</u>	<u>105 lb.</u>	<u>4 lb.</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Condemned Meat

All condemned meat is coloured with special dye and is collected by the Barnsley Skin and Hide Company who have premises situated in Barnsley.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

All the Council's tips and properties are periodically inspected and treated. Sewers and Sewage Disposal Works have been treated and no major infestations were discovered.

School Canteens owned by the County Council have been treated on their behalf during the year.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

There are 20 Factories registered in the area, 25 inspections being made during the year. Insufficient sanitary accommodation was found and remedied in 4 factories.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

There are 14 Caravans situated in this area:-

<u>Parish</u>	<u>No.</u>
Gunthwaite and Ingbirchworth	2
Hunshelf	1
Langsett	7
Silkstone	3
Thurgoland	1
	<u>14</u>

The majority of these caravans are occupied by weekend residents only.

BYELAWS AND TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING APPLICATIONS

During the year the following applications were received and approved:-

	<u>Building Byelaws</u>	<u>Planning</u>
Houses	3	2
Bungalows	13	6
Garages	39	8
Additions or Alterations to Houses	44	3
Applications from Y.E.B. for overhead cables	--	18
Caravans	--	1
Miscellaneous	4	3
Outline Developments	--	7
Industrial	13	14
Advertisements	--	1

COUNCIL PROPERTY

The Council are the owners of a total of 579 houses, both pre-war and post-war construction. Most of the repairs to this property are carried out by direct labour which appears to work quite satisfactorily.
